proval.

This is one of a series of measures pass. | the United States." ed by Congress during the last four months sound and unanswerable.

true intent and meaning," in some partic- the civil government of the States. ulars, of the two prior acts upon this sub-

ty of Congress."

stand toward the military authorities. As perfectly carried out. to the paramount authority of the United | miliar.

ulars or subjects therein "prescrib-

Congress of the United States. Over every any opinion of any such authority.' med every one of its sacred guaranties.

demand a trial by jury, process for witnes- nities are not States of this Union. writ of habeas corpus?

-legislative, executive and judicial.

other division thereof."

The division commander who has thus de- as the abolition of slavery. posed a civil officer is to fill the vacancy by As to the other constitutional amend- the constitution.

a justice of the peace, must obey as quickly all of these States are districted not as with judicial duties over citizens of the as if he were detailed for picket duty.

What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he cognition. The instances cited, however, peatedly decided that Congress cannot re- witness. shall perform the duties of the civil office fall far short of what might be enumera- quire a State officer, executive or judicial, to which he is detailed. It is clear, how- ted. the State.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return herewith the bill discovery the contitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act executed and even by original suit, where only a state can bring such a suit. These cases are in limited enquiry, and stock upon to record another atrocious murder these requirements remain unfilled, the constitution, in order to committed on the person of Reubin Bratch to them if they had be even by original suit, where only a state can bring such a suit. These cases state can bring such a suit. The duty of the such cases are the following upon to record anot entitled 'An act to provide for the more ef- there is no provision for any bond or oath come from any political body other than a execution of these laws the constitutional ficient government of the rebel States," of office, or for any single qualification repassed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and will state of the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and while Mr Bratcher was in the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and while Mr Bratcher was in the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and while Mr Bratcher was in the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and while Mr Bratcher was in the Union. Finally, in the allot-double of March, 1867, and while Mr Bratcher was ficient government of the rebel States," of office, or for any single qualification re- State of the Union. Finally, in the allot- obligation upon the President remains, but the act supplementary thereto, passed on citizenship or anything else. The only the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state oath is that provided for in the ninth section. The military commander is, as to the as briefly as possible some of the reasons tion, by the terms of which every one de- legality with all the other States of the power of appointment, made to take the which prevent me from giving it my ap- tailed is "to take and to subscribe the oath Union. Virginia and North Carolina, be- place of the President, and the general of of office prescribed by law for officers of ing a part of the fourth circuit, are alloted the army the place of the Senate, and any

on the subject of reconstruction, The mes. ted states, detailed to fill a civil office in constituted the fifth circuit, and was allot- der pretense of law, be met by official insage returning the act of the 2d of March one of these States, gives no official bond ted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisi- subordination. It is to be feared that last states at length my objections to the and takes no official oath for the perform- ana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the those military officers, looking to the aupassage of that measure. They apply ance of his new duties as a civil officer of sixth judicial circuit, as to which there is a thority given by these laws, rather than to equally well to the bill now before me, and the State-only takes the same oath which vacancy on the bench. The first section proposes to declare "the of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes and decree rendered by him in that court the obligation rests upon me to see that all

A singular contradiction is apparent here. to the mintary commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authoriofficers. It is yet more strange that Con- by military power. Congress may, by a declaratory act, fix gress attempts to sustain and carry on an upon a prior act a construction altogether illegal State government by the same fede- ground. It is a new title acquired by war. gress in clothing the subordinate with un-

tion is fixed the original act will be con- to the 10th and 11th sections of the bill, are called "booty," or if taken by individ- ence with the constitutional authority of will be only on account of, and not in disstrued to mean exactly what it is stated to which provide that none of the officers or ual soldiers "plunder." mean by the declaratory statute. There appointees of these military commanders will be, then, from the time this bill may shall be bound in his action by any opinbecome a law, no doubt-no question-as ion of any civil officer of the United to the relation in which the "existing gov- States," and that all the provisions of the did not belong to either of these States or wrong to take from the President powers require the assignee to file a bond, can obernments" in those States, called in the act "shall be construed literally, to the end to any individual owner. I mean such conferred upon him alone by the constitu-

these relations stood before the declaratory | It seems Congress supposed that this bill act, these "governments," it is true, were might require construction, and they fix, made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all the language of the act being "subject to Certainly no one can be more in want of more title or right to it than it had before tary power regulated by no fixed law, rules trial by jury. He may also, within two the military authority of the United States, instruction than a soldier or an officer of the rebellion. Over our forts, arsenals, supreme. as hereinafter prescribed." By the sixth the army detailed for a civil service with navy-yards, custom-houses, and other fedesection of the original act these govern- the duties of which, perhaps the most imments were made, "in all respects, subject portant in a State, he is altogether unfa-

Now, by this declaratory act it appears his action by the opinion of any civil officer sation to owners. We have not conquered to confer upon the head of the exethat Congress did not, by the original act, of the United States. The duties of the intend to limit the military authority to any office are altogether civil; but when he ed" them. If we acquire more sites for and responsible to themselves. The The creditor must, proving his claim, make asks for an opinion he can only ask the forts, custom-houses or other public use, remedy must come from the people oath or affirmation that the sum is justly ed," but meant to make it universal. Thus opinion of another military officer, who, over all these ten States this military gov- perhaps, understands as little of his duties chase or appropriation in the regular how it is to be applied. At the present the claim was not procured for the purpose ernment is now declared to have unlimited as he does himself, and as to his "action," mode. authority. It is no longer confined to the he is answerable to the military authority, preservation of the public peace, the ad- and to the military authority alone. Strictministration of criminal law, the registra- ly, no opinion of any civil officer, other in those States, acquires titles in the same The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands; tion of voters, and the superintendence of than a judge, has a binding force. But way. The Federal Courts sit in court- it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure elections, but "in all respects" it is asser. these military appointees would not be ted to be paramount to the existing civil bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action | the States. The United States pays each of | part too long delay. With abiding confi-It is impossible to conceive any state of is in conflict with the Supreme Court of society more intolerable than this, and yet the United States, "that Court is composed it is to this condition that twelve millions of civil officers of the United States, and internal revenue upon the property in those that in the end the rod of despotism will be al creditors. of American citizens are reduced by the we are not bound to conform our action to States, including the productions of the broken, the armed rule of power be lifted

these American citizens, the constitution plementary are all founded upon the as- acter of a conqueror, but in the regular of the United States is theoretically in full sumption that the ten communities are not way of taxation, under the same laws operation. It binds all the people there, States, and that their existing governments which apply to all the other States of the and should protect them, yet they are de- are not legal. Throughout the legislation Union. upon this subject they are called "rebel From first to last, during the rebellion Of what avail will it be to any one of States," and in this particular bill they are and since, the title of each of these States these Southern people, when seized by a denominated "so-called States," and the to the lands and public buildings owned by file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of ar- voice of illegality is declared to pervade all them has never been disturbed, and not a rest, or for the production of the warrant? of them. The obligations of consistency foot of it has ever been acquired by the Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bind the legislative body as well as the in- United States, even under a title by confisbail when in military custody, which knows dividuals who compose it. It is now too cation, and not a foot of it has ever been no such thing as bail? Of what avail to late to say that these ten political commutaxed under federal law.

contains with respect to military despotism dicial districts for the holding of District and to fill all vacancies occasioned in these and martial law has reference especially to and Circuit Courts of the United States, as States by death, resignation or otherwise.

commanders to displace the criminal courts The last act on this subject was passed perform the duties of a civil office accordand assume jurisdiction to try and to pun- July 23, 1866, by which every one of these ing to the laws of the State, and as such ish by military boards; that, potentially, ten States was arranged into districts and required to take an oath, is, for the time the suspension of habeas corpus was mar- circuits. They have been called upon by being, a civil officer. What is his charactial law and military despotism. The act | Congress to act through their Legislatures | ter? Is he a civil officer of the State or a now before me not only declares that the upon at least two amendments to the con- civil officer of the United States? If he is intent was to confer such military authori- stitution of the United States. As States a civil officer of the State, where is the fedty, but also to confer unlimited military they have ratified one amendment, which eral power, under our constitution, which authority over all the other courts of the required the vote of twenty-seven States authorizes his appointment by any federal State, had over all the offices of the State of the thirty-six the nonposing the Union. officer? If, however, he is to be considered

Not content with the general grant of were given in favor of that amendmentpower, Congress in the second section of seven of which votes were given by seven cate, where is the authority for his appointthis bill, specifically gives to each military of these ten States-it was proclaimed to ment vested by the constitution? The commander the power "to suspend or re- be a part of the constitution of the United power of appointment of all officers of the move from office, or from the performance States, and slavery was declared not longer United States, civil or military, where not of official duties and the exercise of official to exist in the United States or any place provided for in the constitution, is vested powers, any officer or person holding or exer- subject to their jurisdiction. If these sev- in the President, by and with the advice cising or professing to hold and exercise, any en States were not legal States of the and consent of the Senate with this excepcivil or military office or duty in such district, Union, it follows as the inevitable consection: that Congress may by law vest the tucky not having done so, it would still be considered inferior officers within the

"detailed," go upon the supreme bench of to pay all these judes, attorneys, and offi- ranted by the Constitution. the State with the same prompt obedience cers of the United States for exercising If Congress cannot clothe a judge with as if he were detailed to go upon a court- their functions in these States. Again, in merely executive duties, how can they

> "Territories," but as "States," So much for continuous legislative re-

ever, that he does not lose his position in Executive recognition, as is well known, the military service. He is still an officer has been frequent and unwavering. The can Congress confer power upon an execu-filing of his petition, in contemplation or or soldier of the army; he is still subject to same may be said as to judicial recognitive officer of the United States to perform knowing of his insolvency, give any legal the rules and regulations which govern it, tion, through the Supreme Court of the and must yield due deference, respect and United States. That august tribunal, from the such duties in a State? If Congress could lien, or transfer any property to any credition, who are liable for him, having reasontor, who are liable for him, h obedience towards his superiors. The clear first to last, in the administration of its du- judicial authority under the United States, able cause to believe him bankrupt; nor Cotton firmer—sales of 900 bales at 27@27 cts. intent of this section is, that the officer or ties in banc and upon the circuit, has never by direct enactment, how can it accomplish soldier detailed to fill a civil office must ex- failed to recognize these ten communities the same thing indirectly, by removing the ecute his duties according to the laws of as legal States of the Union. The cases State judge and putting an officer of the depending in that court upon appeal and United States in his place? If he is appointed a Governor of a State, writ of error from these States, when the To me these considerations are concluhe is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State and for the laws of the law the laws of that State and for the time be- upon any idea of the cessation of jurisdic- of the bill now before me, and I earnestly legally detained; nor must be in his proing his military character is to be suspend- tion. They were carefully continued from commend their consideration to the deed in his new civil capacity. If he is ap- term to term until the rebellion was en- liberate judgment of Congress. pointed a State treasurer he must at once tirely subdued and peace re-established, Within a period less than a year the leassume the custody and disbursement of and they were called for argument and congislation of Congress has attempted to strip late any of his books or writings fraudu
Corn scarce and prices unchanged. Provisions have changed hands during the week at 29 cents lotte & Rutherford Railroad, belonging to the esthe fundamental disbursement of late any of his books or writings frauduthe funds of the State, and must perform sideration as if no insurrection had inter- the executive department of the govern- lentiy, nor lose any property in gaming, or closed advancing. Mess Pork \$25 to \$25 50.— for middling.

I am content merely to refer to them, and he had already taken as a military officer of The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his nize no anthority but the commander of to reiterate my conviction that they are the United States. He is, at least, a mili- circuit duties, has recently held a Circuit the district and the general of the army. tary officer performing civil duties, and the Court in the State of North Carolina. If If there were no other objection than this There are some points peculiar to this authority under which he acts is federal North Carolina is not a State of this Union, to this proposed legislation, it would be bill which I will proceed at once to consid- authority only; and the inevitable result is the Chief Justice had no authority to hold sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executhat the federal government, by the agency a court there, and every order, judgment tive authority of the United States, whilst was coram non judice, and void.

Congress declares these local State govern- struction acts are attempted to be sustained powers given for its execution. It is declared that the intent of those ments to be illegal governments, and then is this: That these ten States are conquered I can never give my assent to be made acts was: First that the existing govern- provides that these illegal governments shall territory; that the constitutional relation in responsible for the faithful execution of Corporations and joint-stock companies acts was: First that the existing governments in the ten "rebel States were not lebe carried on by federal officers, who are to be carried on by federal officers. ments in the ten reper States were not le-gal State governments," and second, "that perform the very duties imposed on its own eral government prior to the rebellion has gai State governments, and second, "that perform the very duties imposed on its own thereafter said governments, if continued, officers by this ihegal State authority. It given place to a new relation; that this to any other executive officer, high or low; are simply dissolved. No discharge will be were to be continued subject in all respects | certainly would be a novel spectacle if Con- territory is a conquered country, and their or to any number of executive officers. were to be continued subject in an respects to the military commanders of the respect gress should attempt to carry on a legal citizens a conquered people; and that, in Continued subject in an respects pay fitty per centum on debts, or written assent of majority in

It applies only to territory; for goods or constitutional power, and with the officer from the time at least when such construction I must call attention moveable things regularly captured in war who assumes its exercise. This interfermant may prove them, and the dividends received the may prove them, and the dividends received the may prove them.

holds by conquest, save only such land as of this legislation. It is a great public to to the amount of his claim. He may original act "the provisional governments," that all the intents thereof may be fully and lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States .- and more dangerous when the powers so ing what part of the estate may be divided These lands we may claim to hold by con- taken from the President are conferred quest. As to all other land or territory, upon subordinate executive officers, and es- the granting of a discharge on any of the whether belonging to States or to individu- pecially upon military officers. Over nearly grounds above specified, rendering it in by our old title, acquired by purchase or more executive power, military and civil, This bill says he shall not be bound in condemnation for public use with compen- than the people have ever been willing may have the estate wound up by trustee we must acquire the title to them by pur- themselves. They know what it is, and

States, not in the courthouses owned by by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their Creditors are paid in the following order these States for the use of its jails. Finally the dence in their patriotism, wisdom and in-United States levies its direct taxes and its | tegrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and lands within their territorial limits-not by from the necks of the people, and the prinfoot of the immense territory occupied by This bill and the acts to which it is sup- way of levy and contribution in the char-

In conclusion, I must respectfully ask the ses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege | Declarations to the contrary, made in attention of Congress to the consideration of counsel, or that greater privilege, the these three acts, are contradicted again of one more question arising under this bill. and again by the repeated acts of legisla- It vests in the military commander, subject The veto of the original act of the 2d tion enacted by Congress from the year only to the approval of the General of the of March was based on two distinct grounds 1861 to the year 1867. During that period army of the United States, an unlimited -the interference of Congress in matters whilst those States were in active rebellion, power to remove from office any civil or strictly appertaining to the reserved pow- and after that rebellion was brought to a military officer in each of these ten States, ers of the States, and the establishment of close that they have been again and again and the further power, subject to the same military tribunals for the trial of citizens recognized as States of the Union. Repre- approval, to detail or appoint any military in times of peace. The impartial reader of sentation has been apportioned to them as officer or soldier of the United States to that message will understand that all it States. They have been divided into ju- perform the duties of the officer so removed

the fearful power conferred on the district States of the Union only can be distributed. The military appointee thus required to When the requisite twenty-seven votes a civil office: of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indi-

the detail of an officer or soldier of the ment having reference to suffrage, it hap-The consequence is that it has never been one of these States, and as such to admin-This military appointee, whether an offi- proclaimed or understood, even by Con- ister the proper laws of the State. Where cer, a soldier, or "some other person," is gress, to be a part of the constitution of is the authority to be found in the Constito perform the duties of such officer or per- the United States. The Senate of the tution for vesting in a military or an execson so suspended or removed. In other United States has repeatedly given its sanc- utive officer strict judicial functions to be words, an officer or soldier of the army is tion to the appointment of judges, district exercised under State law? It has been thus transformed into a civil officer. He attorneys and marshals for every one of again and again decided by the Supreme may be made a governor, a legislator, or a these States, and yet, if they are not legal Court of the United States that acts of and procures another to petition against judge. However unfit he may deem him. States, not one of these judges is authoriz. Congress which have a tempted to vest ex- himself on this fact—any creditor may obself for such civil duties, he must obey the ed to hold a court. So, too, both houses ecutive powers in the judicial courts or tain an adjudication of bankruptcy against Necrete, late Maximilians Chamberlaine, Father hands. For the lower grades there is a steady order. The officer of the army must, if of Congress have passed appropriation bills judges of the United States, are not war- the debtor. It is made a necessary pre-re- Fisher and others.

United States who are not in the military or naval service. So, too, it has been reto perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. How, then, cannot, within four months preceding the

to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, attempt on the part of the President to as-Thus an officer of the army of the Uni- Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, sert his own constitutional power may, unthe letter of the constitution, will recog-

the laws are faithfully executed, I can Another ground on which these recon- never willingly surrender that trust, or the

ken from him and vested in a subordinate THE DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CREDI-A title by conquest stands on clear officer, the responsibility will be with Conthe executive department is an evil that charge of such debts. The creditor is en-There is not a foot of land in any one will inevitably sap the foundations of our titled, after proving his debt, to vote for of these ten States which the United States | federal system, but it is not the worst evil | assignees, and he is powerful in direct ra-

time they cannot, according to the consti- of influencing the proceedings, and that no At this moment the United States, in the tution, repeal these laws; they cannot re- agreement exists whereby he is to transfer acquisition of sites for national cemeteries move or control this military despotism .houses owned or leased by the United one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed

ciples of a violated constitution preserved. Andrew Johnson.

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1867. Bankruptcy\_How It Affects the Debtor, the Creditor, and the Assignee\_An Easy way to Pay old Debts.

There seems to be a general desire for compendious information in relation to an Act approved on the second day of last March, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." As a general thing pople have as little to do with laws, and those who interpret and execute them as possible; and it sometimes happens that an Act which is intended for the relief of a large class of above stated, must be paid; then to secure tended, simply because the people are ig- with that officer at the outset, the marshal, norant of its intents, or do not know how solicitor, etc., have to be paid. to proceed to take advantage of its privi- After six months from the filing of the leges. When Congress passed the Act es- petition, or if no debts have been proved, Hoop, tablishing a uniform system of bankruptcy or if no assets have come to hand, then, throughout the United States, it was sup- after sixty days, and within one year from posed that there was a large class of men in the adjudication, the bankrupt may apply Whiskey, Bourbon .. 2 00 @ 4 00 he country who were overburdened with for a discharge. debts who would be glad to get rid of them if some legal way was provided. So long as they were bound to the rock of misfortune, Prometheus-like, with a swarm of creditors like vultures feeding upon their living, there would be neither hope nor chance of re-establishing a successful business, but if some Hercules, in the shape of an Act of Congress, could kill the birds of and William Bagley, have been made up and are prey and deliver from the painful confine- ready for payment. ment, the man thus released would start even with the world once more, laying anew the foundations for a fortune. The following familiar explanation of the operation of the new law is taken from the New York Gazette:

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF BANKEUPTS. There are two kinds of bankruptcy known o the lawyers—voluntary and involuntary. A debtor may be declared a bankrupt on the petition of himself or of any creditor. In either case he must reside within the under any power, election, appointment, quence that in some of the States slavery appointment of such inferior officers as United States, and owe debts from which or authority derived from or granted by, or yet exists. It does not exist in these seven they think proper in the President alone, he may be discharged, exceeding three claimed under any so-called State or the States, for they have abolished it also in in the courts of law, or in the heads of de-hundred dollars. If the bankrupt is a pegovernment thereof, or any municipal or their own State constitutions; but Ken- partments. But this bill, if these are to titioner he is required to take oath of allegiance, otherwise not. Petitions by the A power that hitherto all the depart- remain in that State. But, in truth, if this meaning of the constitution, does not pro- debtor himself will, at the outset, be subments of the federal government, acting in assumption that these States have no legal vide for their appointment by the Presi- ject to the discussion of the authority of concert or separately, have not dared to State governments be true, then the aboli- dent alone, or the courts of law, or by the this part of the law, but this need occasion exercise, is here attempted to be conferred tion of slavery by these illegal governments heads of departments, but vests the ap- no alarm, and besides the argument cannot on a subordinate military officer. To him, binds no one, for Congress now denies to pointments in one subordinate executive be avoided by a resort to the second methas a military officer of the federal government, is given the power, supported by "a sufficient military force," to remove every State Legislature, or to fram a constitution of the resolution of the resolution of the second ment, is given the second ment, is given the power to abolish slavery, subordinate executive officer. So that if sufficient military force," to remove every of the second ment, is given the power to abolish slavery, subordinate executive officer. So that if sufficient military force, "to remove every of the second ment, is given the second ment, is given the power to abolish slavery, subordinate executive officer. So that if sufficient military force," to remove every of the second ment. civil officer of the State. What next?— for any purpose, even for such a purpose of the military appointee either way, this provision of the military appointee either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to dishonest and attempts to avail himself of the 12th inst. the privileges of the bankrupt law, he ought not to be surprised to find some difarmy, or by the appointment of "some pens that these States have not accepted it. pointed to perform the office of judge in ficulties in being declared insolvent; but for those who are willing to give up everything for the sake of discharging the old obligations which rest upon them, there is nothing to fear.

When these facts, or any of them exist, of course without collusion, as where a debtor confesses judgment to one creditor | malignant. quisite to a discharge that the bankrupt, being a merchant or trader, shall keep pro- Governor of Viadurri has been shot. per books of account; he must submit to martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as the machinery of the internal revenue laws, clothe an officer or soldier of the army an examination as to his business and some of his private affairs; he may be detained within the district of his residence, and he must allow his wife to be examined as a

Among other disabilities which the bankrupt has to consider are the following: He within six months before the filing his pe- Flour steady. Wheat 3@5 cents lower-Amber \$2 50 each. one, having the same cause for belief, and that this transfer is intended to save his property, for in either case the assignee perty, be neglectful in the care or delivery or destruction thereof, nor alter nor muti- steady. Wheat firmer and prices unchanged .these duties precisely according to the laws of the State; for he is entrusted with no official duty or other official was not been department of the governthese duties precisely according to the laws of the State; for he is entrusted with no official duty or other official was not been department of the governthe executive department of the governthe execut official duty or other official power. Hold- fore that court by writ of error and appeal, devolves upon the President the power and nor influence a creditor favorably towards no sales.

THE BANKRUPT'S PRIVILEGES.

upon debts from which he may be dis giss band, as the murdered man is said to of 2,000 lbs. charged under the law. He is entitled to retain certain property, and household necessaries designated by the assignee, not to probable he would have been shot for of Northern brands in store, but the bulk of the for himself, wife and children; uniform, arms and equipments; and, in this State, a sewing machine, family library of the value of \$50, pew in church, ten sheep, one county, on Thursday 18th inst., by Hencow, two swine, and their food; tools and derson A. Hodge, Esq., Elder Burwell Tem- bbl. for family, implements of mechanics to the value of ple, late editor of the Primitive Baptist, to Grain.—The Corn market has ruled rather \$25, necessary team, burial lot, and a home- Mrs. Nancy Robertson. The bridegroom quiet for several days past, and prices have a destead of the value of \$1,000. When his dis- is aged 74 years, and this is his third marcharge is granted it releases him from all riage. The bride is 01 years of age. time of adjudication of bankruptcy, includ- WAKE FOREST.—The Biblical Recorder saica from wharf of 2 600 bushels Western mixed ing claims for wife's debts, all debts then says that the prospects of Wake Forest-Col- at \$1 30@\$1 31, b-gs included; and 2,500 do. Baltiexisting, but not payable until a future day. lege are brightening. It has now an in- more white at \$1 35@\$1 38 \$ bushel. Selling in all contingent liabilities, rent. &c.

CO-PARTNERS AND CORPORATIONS.

Co-partners may join in one application. granted unless assets pay fifty per centum

The holders of expected debts, fraud, etc. among the creditors. He may also oppose due him, and is not in any way secured the claim or to receive any property, or t bestow in any way his vote.

There are several other minor require ments which the creditor has to fulfill .-Court fees, the United States, the Stat clerks and servants, to amount of \$50 each Debts by law entitled to preference, gener

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE ASSIGNEE.

He takes title to the estate, subject to existing leins, from day of commencemen of proceedings, and is entitled to sue fo and recover the estate. He stands in the place of the bankrupt, becomes thereby tenant in common in the bankrupt' firm, and is entitled to an accounting This officer designates the household good to be retained by the debtor. The fees o the assignee are his expenses, and five pe centum on the first \$1,000; two and a hal per centum on the excess up to \$5,000 and one per centum on excess over \$5,000 COST IN MONEY AND TIME.

On the whole it is rather a costly opera tion to become a bankrupt. The fees, a

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington

Washington, D. C., July 24-P. M. The prize lists for the capture of Gray Jacket

seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars. From New York.

New York, July 24-P. M. A prize fight took place this morning on the TURPENTINE. - The market opened on Friday Hackensack road, between Phil. McConnell and last at an advance of 5@10 cents on previous pri-Stephen Donnelly. After twenty-two rounds | ces, and ruled without further change up to Tues-Donnelly was declared the victor.

a half of dollars in specie.

The Express' financial article says: The money market is still unchanged, and the taken by shippers and distillers. The arrivals for supply exceeding the demand. Border State the week have been rather better than those of bonds are higher and more in demand,

European News by the Persia. NEW YORK, July 24-P. M.

The steamship Persia, with European dates to the 12th inst., arrived to-day. The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orange

## Havana Advices.

NEW YORK, July 24-P. M. The steamship Columbia has arrived with Havana dates to the 20th inst. The Cuban Government is taking great precau-

tions against the revolutionary movements. The yellow fever still prevailed, but was less Sugar firm and active at 81@81 reals.

Advices from Mexico report the arrest of

AUGUSTA, July 24-P.M. The thermometer stands at 90 degrees here and the weather indicates rain.

Markets. NEW YORK, July 24-6 P. M.

Warm Weather,

Stocks strong. Gold 1391. Five-twenties of

tition can he transfer any property to any Georgia \$2 50@\$2 65; white 80 cents. Mixed western corn 99 @\$1. Mess Pork \$23 90. Groceries steady and dull. Spirits turpentine 57 @58 hands. We quote only small transactions from BALTIMOBE, July 24-6 P. M.

Cotton-stock scarce; low middling 24 to 241 \$4 25 each for N. Y. make. thereof to the assignee, nor suffer any loss cents. Rio Coffee-market favors buyers. Flour the quantity at 25 cents # dozen.

Newbern Journal of Com.

dustrious and enterprising Faculty, and the small way from store at \$1 30@\$1 85 for mixed dustrious and enterprising Faculty, and and \$1.40 for white. OATS—Are in moderate they are infusing their spirit into the young stock, and only a retail demand exists. We quote the 27th, for the purpose of organizing a sequence for some time past, and the market is "Border Agricultural Society," bids fair to entirely bare of all descriptions. There is a brisk be a great success. Large delegations have demand, and parcels would find ready sale upon arrival at \$1.75@\$2 \( \) bushel for Cow\_\_\_\_\_Rice.\_\_ been appointed from several counties in The stock of clean is light, but sufficient to sup-Richmond Whig, 23d.

The Mobile Chief of Police has ordered the disbandment of negro organizations.

It has been officially announced that the

d	grasshoppers have	lei	t the State of Kanss	15.
3-	Wilmington Who	oles	ale Prices Curren	ıt.
ı-	BEESWAY, IN 33 69 BEEF CATTLE,	36	Lime, # bbl.0 00 @ 0 0 From store 1 80 @ 2 0	00
t-	賽 100 lbs. 8 50 @10	00	Jolasses, F gallon,	
У	BRICKS,	nn.	Cuba 521@ #	133
)-	19 M 10 00 @15			15
У	2nd hand 3 00 @ 3		Syrup60 @ 1 (	70
1-	New 4 00 @ 4		NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₹ 280 to	No.
d	Candles, # 1b.,		Virgin0 00 @ 3 2	0.0
e	Tallow 18 @	20	Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 2	20
e	Adamantine, 23 @	26	Hard 0 00 @ 1 (	60
1-	Sperm50 @	55	Tar, 7 bbl.0 00 @ 3 t	50
	COFFEE, & Ib.,	00	Tar, in ordr 3 75 @ 3 8	
a	Java40 @ Laguayra28 @	30	Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 !	
0	Rio24 @	26	do No. 13 59 @ 5	
it	St. Domingo.24 @	27		10
9	COTTON, & Ib.,			15
8-	Ord, to Mid'g 20 @	22	Spirits Turpentine,	
3-	Strict Mid'g 00 @	23	# gal00 @ :	52
;	COTTON BAGGING,	nal	Names, 2 lb.,	
S	Gunny, Flyd 25 @	60		00
е	Dundee20 @ Rope, ₹ 1510 @ •	123	Oils, # gallon, Sperm0 00 @ 3 (	n/a
s.	CORN MEAL,	120	Linseed 1 75 @ 1	
e.	₩ bushel1 55 @ 1	00	Machinery.2 00 @ 2	
	DOMESTICS,		Kerosene55 @	$57\frac{1}{2}$
У	Sheeting,		PEA NUTS, 3 25 @ 3 ;	35
;	wyard00 @	17	POTATOES,	-
e:		00	Sweet, bush 0 00 @ 0 (	
O	FEATHERS,	80	Provisions 30 th	UU
r	Fish, & bbl.,	00	Provisions, # fb., N. C. Bace	on
O	Mackerel,			22
	No. 1 00 00 @22	00		19
0-	No. 2 20 00 6320			18
_	No. 317 50 @48			19
r:	Mullets 6 00 6g 8	00	Western Bace	
704	Herring, East5 65 @ 7	an		$\frac{22}{17}$
e	N.C.roe,10 50 @12			15
1.	do cut, 7 50 60 8	00		17
r-	do gross, 6 50 @ 7	00		16
	Dry Cod, 2 lb 9 @ FLOUR, 3 bbl., North	10		30
	FLOUR, Wibbl., North	nern		35
0	Family12 50 @16 Superfine, 10 00 @11		Cheese 17 @ :	20
120	Fine 9 00 @ 9	50	City Mess 25 00 @26	10
ıt	GLUE, 7 th 21 @	25	Thin " 00 00 @24 0	60
r	GUNNY BAGS. 35 @	45	Prime, 22 00 @23 0	00
e	Guano, Peruvian,		Rump 00 00 @00 (	90
а	Per ton. 00 00 @ 90	00	SALT,	0.7.1
s	LAND PLASTER,	na		621
ŗ.	GRAIN, & bushel,	UU	cargo 0 00 @ 0 (	
s	Corn 1 33 @ 1	35	from store 2 25 @ 2 5	
f	Oats00 @	90	SUGAR, & 1b.,	
r	Peas, Cow.1 75 @ 2	00	Cuba	13
lf	Rice, rough2 25 @ 2			[3]
	Carolina, 12 64	123	C15 @ 1	16
).	East India 11 @	12		17
**	Green 540	6		17
1	Dry	14	Soap, & lb.	18
i-	HAY, & 100 fbs.,	.0.7		3
s	Eastern 1 60 @ 1	75	Wilmington,	
e	Northern1 20 @ 1	25	Ext. Family, 1010	11
d	Iron, # to.,	rito.		103
	English, ass'd 8 @	10		10 e1
1,	American, ref. 0 @	10	Pale 71@	85

l'imber, # M., Shipping 12 00 @13 0 N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 Will, prme 10 00 @12 00 Gin ......4 00 @ 7 00 Mill Fair. 8 50 @ 9 00 Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00 full, inferior to LCMBER, (River, ord.... 6 00 @ 7 00 Fl'r Bds. 15 00 @18 00 | Tallow, tb... 10 @ 11 Wide do .10 00 @12 00 Говассо, В В., Scantling 8 00 @10 0 Navy ...... 25 @ Medium....30 @

Swede..... 10 @ 12 | Common . 3 00 @ 3 75

Liquors, P gal., (dom.) | R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00

Hoop, \$\varphi\$ ton. 155 00@160 00 W.O. bbl 20 00 @30 (4)

American,

SHINGLES, W M.

10 | Contract . 4 50 @ 5 00

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day reach | WILMINGTON MARKET FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

July 25, 1867, day when it again advanced, and sales were made U. S. 7-50's. The Steamship Scotia takes out one million and | at \$3 20 for soft and \$1 60 for hard, \$280 lbs. closing firm at this quotation. There has been a N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue, .. 60 new " . 60 steady demand and all received has been readily

as follows		6776	Mand
	Bible.	3017.	Hard.
Friday	616 \$2	3 10/03 15	\$1 55(9)1 574
Saturday	350	3 15	1 571
Monday.	110	3 15	1 574
Tuesday	400	3 20	1 60
Wednesda	ay 500	3 20	1 60
STEPTIO	TURPENTINE-	Since the cle	ose of our last
mania m 41	ere has been a	buick doman	d and at the
review th	ere nas oven a	Drisk deman	id, and a the
closing of	our enquiries	the brice is	cent nigner,
52 cents '	eiug readily o	btained. 11	edemand has
been alm	est exclusively	for foreign s	hipment, and
parcels h	ave been read:	ly taken for	that purpose
each day	when offered	on market.	The amount
coming is	is ra her sans	il and abou	t all offering
bee been	purchased fo	e above pur	nose leaving
the ment	at almost have	The cales	for the week
			TOT THE WOOL
are 2,115	bbls., as follo:	V.B :	

Saturday ... 79 bbls. at 51 cents & gal. 511/052 do Monday .... 478 Tuesday....181 Wednesday

Rosin.-In the market for this article we have no change to report as regards prices since the close of our last review. The arrivals both by river and rail have been small, and only a light stock of all grades remains unsold in receivers' demand, and the market rules firm, former prices being readily obtained for lots when offered. For Marqueiz had not been found. Col. Redone, the finer quarties the market rules rather quiet, aged 14 months. owing in a measure to the scarcity of shipping, owing in a measure to the scarcity of shipping, in this city, at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 24th which has the tendency to check transactions inst., M. DINGELHOEF, youngest son of M. J. The week's sales foot up 2,828 bbls. at \$2 50@\$2 60 and S. Dingelhoef, aged 15 months and 22 days. for black : \$2 75@\$2 874 for strained ; \$2 874@13 for No. 2; \$3 5060\$5 for No. 1; and \$560\$5 75 for Pale, as in quality. A lot of 134 bbls. (Kahukee brand) "window glass" sold on Wednesday at \$8.

> former quotations. The receipts are 369 bbts., of Esq., in the 42d year of his age. which 119 bbls. sold at \$3 85, and 250 do. at \$3 50 BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market continnes to be moderately supplied with beeves, and at

TAR .- The demand having become somewhat

at 8@10 cents 2 th. net, as in quality. SHEEP are in moderate stock, and rather dull of sale at \$200 BARRELS-The demand for empty spirit barrels has been unusually light for some weeks past, and there is a full stock remaining unsold in first wharf at the following quotations: Second hand,

3@13 25 for lots as they run, and \$3 50@\$3 7

BEESWAX-Sells readily at 33@36 cents 19 15 Corron-The market rules quiet, and only a small quantity offering. One or two small lots located at Rosindale Depot, on Wilmington, Char-

almost within sight of the steeples of this F. Coe's Superphose hate of Lime, \$66; Ober's city. The murder was committed on Sat-Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baugh's Raw

cessaries designated by the assignee, not to exceed the value of \$500; wearing apparel money or valuables at such a distance in stock consists of the lower grades. We quote the woods while at hard work. perfine, \$11@\$11 25 for extra superfine; \$12 25@ \$13 50 for family, and \$14@\$16 for extra family, MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY. In this (Wilmington inspection), according to quality.—
State brands have become scarce, and are selling from store at \$14@14 50 for superfine, and \$15 \$

clining tendency. Recent arrivals have fully supplied the market for the present, and the demand has become checked. The arrivals for the week The meeting to be held in Danville, on from store at \$1-Pras.-No receipts of conply present retail demand. We quote Carolina at 12@13 cen's \$ 1b., as in quantity and quality.

Hay-The market is fully supplied, and rules very dull, in the absence of the usual demand .-No receipts or sales, and we quote carge price as nominal at \$1 15@\$1 20 for Northern; retailing from store at \$1 50. LUMBER-We have no change to report, and

mote the market as dull at the following quota-

Pine Steam Saved Lumber - Cargo rates -- per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 22 00 Hayti cargoes, 20 00 @ 22 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,.... 22 00 @ 25 00 ...... 00 00 @ 20 00 Prime River Flooring,..... 16 00 @ 20 00

Molasses-Is in good supply, and only a retail business doing at quotations in table. A cargo of 179 hhds, and 25 tierces was received from Cardenas a few days since, but not yet put upon POULTRY-Is in rather better supply, and prices

are somewhat lower. We quote live chickens at 20@35 cents, as to size, and grown fowls at 40@ 50 cents each. POTATOE3-Irish are in moderate demand, and sell from carts at \$1 50 B bushel.

PROVISIONS. -For N. C. cured Bacon the market continues to rule very firm. The arrivals for some time past have been very small, and there is scarcely any on market. There is an active demand for retailing purposes, and parcels find quick sales upon arrival On Friday last a lot of 13,000 lbs. was received # railroad and sold at 171 @181 cents for hog round. A few small lots have also been brought in and sold at 18@19 cts. for hog ound and 21@22 cents # Ib. for hams-closing at highest figures. The market for Western has also ruled active, and the stock is very light. The recent advance in the Northern markets has caused prices to go up here, and they have still an advancing tendency. We quote sales during the week from store and wharf at 20@22 cts. for hams, 161@17 cents for sides, and 141@15 cents for shoulders, by the package \_\_\_\_ LARD - Is without change in price, and the supply is about sufficient to meet present demands. We quote at 17 cents for North Carolina, and 13@16 cents # lb. for Northern.—PORK—Has also advanced in price since our last, and the market rules firm. We refer to our table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.
SALT-The market is very well supplied, and we

report only a small business doing from store at \$2 30@\$2 40 \$ sack for Liverpool ground. SHINGLES Come in slowly, and sell at \$3 25@ \$3 75 for Common, and \$4 50@\$5 \$ M. for Con-TIMBER-Is in moderate enquiry for mill pur-

poses, and scarcely any coming to market. Only three rafts received for the week and sold at quotations in table. Woon—Sells by the boat load at \$3@\$3 25 for pine and ash, and \$3 25@\$3 50 @ cord for oak. FREIGHTS-Vessels are rather scarce at present for coastwise ports, but there is only a small quantity of country produce awaiting shipment,

Rates o	f 1	Fre	eig	ht				_		
	Pe	Per Steamer.			Per Sailing Vessel.					
TO NEW YORK.	-	-		-	-		-			-
Crude Turpentine per bbl.						\$		0	\$	6
Tar,			@		70		00			6
sparies rurpenume,		00		1	25			0	0	9
INCOME STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	0	00		0	70	1	55			6
Cotton, per lb. Cotton Goods,per bale.	100		@		34			0		3
Plaxseed,per bush.		25	6	1	75		00			5
Pea Nuts,	1		@	1	234	1		00		1
TO PHILADELPHIA.		UU	(c)		472	1	10	(C)		1
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0	00	0		70	0	00	m		7
Tar,	o		(4)		70		00			'n
Spirits Turpentine, "			(0)		25		00		1	ó
Rosin, "	0		00		70			0	-	6
Cotton, per 1b.			(0)		da	1		@		3
Cotton Goodsper bale.			(0)		óô	1	00		1	5
Pea Nuts,		00	(0)	1	15			@		1
Lumber	1	00	(0)		00	8	00	0	- 8	2
TO BALTIMORE.			-					_		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0	0 0	(0)	0	70	0	00	@	0	6
Tar,	0	0 0	60	- 0	70	0	00	@	0	6
Spirits Turpentine, "	0	00	(0)	1	26	1	90	@	0	9
Rosin, "	0	00	(0)		70	t	55	@		6
Cotton, per lb.		0.0	(0)		. 34	1	00	0		- 5
Pea Nus, per bush.		00	(a)	1	234	1	00	0		0
To Boston.						i				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.			100		00	A	00	1000		7
Tar,			(4)		00		00			7
Spirits Turpentine, "			(0)		00	0	00		1	1
IMPOLLIPMENTALANCE	0		(0)		00			0		7
Cotton, per lb.			@		00			(0)		2
Pea Nutsper bush.		UU	60		00		00	(a)		1

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON. U. S. 7-50's 1.04

Exchange on Northern Cities 5 disc't Coupons of N. C. old sixes, 45 BANK NOTES. Cape Fear,.....25 27 Lexington......10 Bank of N. C .... 45 48 Miners & Planters',28 Farmers' Bank,...20 00 Wadesboro',....22 Charlotte.....20 Commercial.....22 00 Commerce. Greensboro Mutual4 Fayetteville,..... 8 10 Ciarendon,..... 3 Roxboro', .....45 00 Yanceyville, .....5 Washington, ....01 00 Thomasville, .....45 MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., in St. John's Church, by the Rev. R. E. Terry, Dr. H. H. RO-BINSON, formerly of Bladen county, N. C., to MILDRED, eldest daughter of N. N. Nixon, Esq.,

DIED.

In Onslow county, on the 26th of June, ANNE MARIA, wife of William P. Pelliteir, aged 38 years. I month and 15 days. To say that in all the relations of life, she dislayed virtue of no ordinary kind, were to give per but faint praise. A devoted wife, a tender mother, a genial companion and true friend, a devout Christian :- in a word, a model woman, has passed away. The frail, perishing body has been returned to the parent dust, but the influence and

example of her, and such as her do not fade away. They shall live, and make her immortal. At Lillington, in this county, on the 22d instant at the residence of John Larkins, Esq., JAMES PERCY, youngest son of F. C. and M. C. Burnett,

In this city, on the 20th inst., Mr. THOMAS SOUTHMAYD, a native of Middletown, Conn., but for the past 30 years a resident of this city. aged 52 years.

checked, the market for a few days has ruled rather quiet, and shows a decline of 35 cents on county, on the 17th of June, JOHN T. MOORE. In this city, on Monday, 22d July, at 7 P. M ..

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer

By CRONLY & MORRIS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE. ON TUESDAY, 6th August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL,

tate of Samuel J Beery, (deceased ) By order of S. A. Ashe, Administrator. Terms of sale-Forty (40) dollars cash; balance, Eggs-Are rather scarce, and find ready sale by six months credit for approved endorsed notes.

for selected; new, \$3 50@\$4 for country, and \$4@ | we will sell at Exchange Corner, in this City, the entire Machinery of that valuable